Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1808. [No. 2322.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.
Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.
ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs OPIE—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*
THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards, 50 cents.*
October 11

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of *Ten Dollars* on each share is called for by the Directors, and must be paid on or before the first day of November next, agreeable to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a Bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
DANIEL CARROL, of Dud.
President.
October 13—18. dtIIN.

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

TO LET,
A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. A. LIPPO, immediate possession will be given.

P. TRIPLET.
Oct. 22. d

☞ Cordage, &c.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of CORDAGE, WHITE ROPE, &c. at his store adjoining the office of inspection, Merchants wharf, has on hand and will constantly supply masters of vessels and others with Warranted Cordage or White Rope of any description, on the most reasonable terms.

He also means to keep a supply of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, &c. and requests a share of public patronage.

He returns his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has already met with since the establishment of his rope walk in this place, and hopes by his industry and endeavors to gain satisfaction, to merit it in future.

October 11. dim

☞ Two or three BOYS of good character, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

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600 barrels Freight Wanted
For any Eastern Port,
FOR THE
SCHOONER
BARTHOLOMEW,
James Crawford, Master;
A strong good vessel, burden about nine hundred barrels, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

John G. Ladd.
October 21. d

Trinity Church Lottery,
FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 12765, first drawn Blank, entitled to 200 dolls.
— 12782 a prize of 100 dols.
— 8660, 12109, 13164 prizes of 50 dols.
And a proportionate share of smaller prizes.
Gain of the wheel this day $870.

TICKETS

At 6 dollars each, for sale at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, where a correct list of the drawings are kept, and all tickets sold by R. Gray will be examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn tickets exchanged for prizes.
Nov. 4.

LONDON WHITE LEAD,
Ground in oil and dry, of the best quality, just arrived, also,
Oils, Turpentine, bright and black Varnish, with a general assortment of Paints of various kinds; Picture and Window Glass of different sizes, from 36 by 26 down to 10 by 8 or 7 by 9, for sale, at the first brick house below Pubt. Nash, the Gunsmith, on the lower end of King street, Alexandria.

N. B. SIGN and HOUSE PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, by
Daniel Macleod.
November 2 d14t

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—
A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to

John G. Ladd.
November 2.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 18

For Charleston & Savannah (Geo.

Schooner PATSEY,
THEODORE SKINNER, master;
Will sail in a few days. For Freight of 200 barrels, or Passage, apply to

John Gird.
November 7. 3t

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED a vessel of one thousand barrels, to take freight to Salem; and one of seven hundred barrels for Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.
November 7.

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity Church Lottery.
GAIN of the wheel 1st day, 870 dollars
Do. do. 2d day, 1222
Do. do. 3d day, 1276

Total gain, $ 3368

The fourth days drawing was on Saturday. To-morrow will be the fifth, and the first drawn blank will be entitled to 200 dollars.

2000 tickets have been drawn and no prize higher than 200 dollars has yet come up.

Those who are dissatisfied with their purchases in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery* may exchange their Tickets, if undrawn, for Tickets in this Lottery, by paying the difference of price.

R. GRAY.
November 7.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next the 10th instant, will be sold, at the dwelling house of the late Mr. *James Russell*,
All the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the deceased—several likely Virginia born Slaves—a Riding Horse, a Milch Cow, and sundry other articles, on terms which will be make known at the time of sale.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER,
Will be sold, at the store of the deceased, on King street, from day to day till the same is finished,
All his stock of Dry Goods,
Consisting of a handsome assortment of goods suitable to the season.
ALSO, from 1000 to 1500 bush. ground alum Liverpool SALT.

A liberal credit will be allowed to purchasers, on securing the payments in a satisfactory manner. The terms will be particularly made known at the time of sale.

James H. Hooe,
T. Brashears, } *Ex'rs.*
November 5. dts

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 5/4
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.
October 19. d

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY,
October 8,

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

To the Editor of the Daily Gazette.

SIR,

[IN CONTINUATION.]

BUT omitting farther remarks upon a procedure which, however flagrantly contrary to the spirit and laws of a free people, has not evinced any determined scheme for the perversion and prostration of the essentials of their existence, there is a series of acts demonstrative of a disposition to destroy one essential, which requires a more serious attention and a more direct demonstration of disapprobation. A community, whose most valuable privileges were snatched from their possession, would naturally rise in opposition to those who had caused the deprivation. A nation whose employment was traffic, whose wealth, strength and importance depended thereupon, would naturally behold it restrained, diminished, and destroyed, with marked and unequivocal displeasure. If we, then, have beheld every successive measure of our administration tending directly, under pretence of improvement, to take away from us the prop upon which we lean for support, it is not only natural, but just, that we should rise up to oppose, with steady and importunate opposition, their progress and success. Unhappily for the nation there is too much need of taking such a stand at the present.

It may indeed be foretold, without the profoundest reach of political discernment, that if our government persevere in a system so pointedly opposed to one of the clearest interests of the nation, either that some violent convulsion will eventuate, or we shall sink from depression to the extremity of national ignominy and misery.—The pseudo-political improvement of these states from an extensive trading community to an empire which shall be in itself "*totus atque rotundus*," which shall be independent upon others for support, and which shall derive its necessaries, conveniences and luxuries from its own natural productions and manufactures, is a scheme, which, however plausible in theory, and when viewed independent of the circumstances which might impede its operation, when applied in practice to a people like ourselves, is not only ridiculous but ruinous. Yet has the experiment been tried upon us by a succession of measures, the impolicy and ruinous tendency of which have been justly subjects of complaint. We have first, as introductory of this design, been initiated into a novel principle of political wisdom, which, teaching to prefer the means to the actual possession of safety, has, under that shallow and paltry pretence, destroyed that safeguard without which the existence of a commercial nation is impossible. With our mountains loaded with timber and the whole extent of our country intersected by veins of iron ore, a soil whose nature is well suited to the production of hemp & every other requisite for the establishment of such a protection, with navigable streams for the convenient carriage of those productions to our sea-board, all invited to the building of a respectable and formidable navy. As long as right measures were pursued, these advantages were not neglected. But it was unexpectedly discovered by our philosophical executive, that a navy was an useless and expensive encumbrance, and after we had first been amused with the contemptible gun-boat system, we are finally left without even that paltry defence. Here we find the first advance in the scheme of non-intercourse. It could well be foreseen by the politic projectors thereof, that the defence once destroyed, that which it was its object to protect could never survive the first attack of a foreign enemy. The means were indeed more admirably adapted to the end, than we are accustomed to discover in the *wise* and *beneficial* objects to which the attention of our present rulers has been casually directed. We are left without any effective protection against the encroachments of an hostile power, and, with singular concordance with the views of our rulers, are left only to the resource of appeals and protestations, or to the alternative of a measure incalculably hostile to our commercial interests. In the mean while, the revenue which is saved by this political legerdemain, is expended in acquiring new territory for the settlement of manufacturing towns, in adding bulk to an already overgrown empire, and thereby providing for the future support of a state, which is to resort to no other means than can be supplied by itself, for its support and its strength.

Without animadverting upon the next measure of administration, the non-importation act, evidently tending however to the same object with the destruction of our navy, there is another theme of censure and remark, in the conduct of our government towards the two chief powers of the continent & its consequent effects upon our commercial intercourse. However unfounded in equity the claims of Great Britain might be, and however unentitled by natural right to certain privileges and immunities which it claimed and exercised, the time selected by our rulers was surely unseasonable for attempting to rescue them from her grasp.—Unhappily for administration, it is an opinion which is too well warranted by circumstances, that the rejection of an amicable adjustment with Britain, under color of obtaining a modification and restriction of her claims, as they affect ourselves, was more the effect of sinister views, than of a real desire to obtain the ostensible objects of demand.—The injuries and insults issuing from another power, from whom, even in the event of an open rupure, little detriment could be apprehended, were of so flagrant a nature as to demand the most decisive measures of retaliation from the American government. Yet we have beheld their enormities glossed over, and their violations of our neutrality left unmarked by censure, whilst the acts of Great-Britain, which to the unprejudiced mind, seemed incomparatively less flagrant, were marked with a keen eye, seized eagerly upon as the subjects of invidious comment, heightened, extended and magnified into the most outrageous acts of domineering power. And whatever might have been the actual stipulations in the treaty rejected by our executive, the unfavorable sentiments of a large and respectable part of the community, originating in the unseemly complexion of past circumstances, had prepared them for placing the worst possible construction, upon its non-acceptance: and when the measures of the executive of a republic are so wrapped in mystery as to offer no explanation of themselves; or when those which are discovered, are found to militate against its declared interests, it is only justice, that they should lie open to the attacks of reproach and obloquy.

In perfect consistence with the acts which preceded it, and evidently forming a connecting link in the great chain of anti-commercial measures, is that salient spring, the embargo, of declamation and reproach, of poverty, misery and contempt. Upon a subject on which attention has been wearied, it would appear needless to bestow a comment, or to give an opinion, other than should express, in new phrase, our abhorrence, scorn and detestation, of the measure. It is only here mentioned, because it would have been improper to pretermit a procedure, which must so evidently demonstrate a disposition and a design, to change the pursuits of a whole people, to new-model their state, and to fix it upon a new basis, and a determination for the accomplishment of this design, to press thro' the united force of all difficulties, to resort to the most violent effectives, to stand up in opposition to the feelings and the prejudices, the passions and interests of a nation. Whether this laudable and politic design will receive its proper compensation in the contempt of our citizens, and sink away into deserved insignificance, or whether it will be prosecuted, with all the rash ardor of enthusiastic reformers, until the oppression and misery of the community shall protecede it to a severe revenge upon its supporters, is a point which remains to be determined. The crisis cannot be very distant.

Can it be, that our rulers are yet to learn the most important lesson of political economy? That after all the improvements and experiments of which we have been made the subjects, that they are still unacquainted with the principle of adapting them to times and circumstances? And that it is not the part of a reformer to introduce unexpected and violent changes into a state, or to force the bitter potion of improvement upon a people, who reject it with loathing and disgust? That the soil should be prepared before the seed is committed to it for production? And that a nation will never support an innovation, for which by their views, their pursuits and their interests, they are unprepared and unsuited?—Let it then be impressed upon the minds of all politicians and economists, that reformation consists not less in comparatives than in positives. That the happiness of a community is less the effects of the approximation of its government to any one which can be styled the standard of political perfection, than of such a balance of opposing principles, as may best conduce to that end, and of such a composition and modification of unavoidable circumstances, as climate and soil, the temperance of constitution, and the locality of a people will produce. When this lesson shall not only be learnt, but practically followed, we shall no longer be worried with the ruinous quackery of politics, or be reduced to an extremity of wretchedness and contempt, in pursuit of a fancied panacea.

When the means of defence were destroyed in the ruin of our navy, we would naturally be despised, injured & insulted by those who possessed the powers of annoyance.—We were destined to lose, besides the enjoyment of our trade, our importance, and, it will not be advancing too far to say, our independence as a people. Take a view, sir, of our doleful situation; hemmed in, restrained, depressed, and, had we not performed the business more effectually ourselves, ruined by the French decrees and the correspondent orders of the British council. Had correct and decisive steps been immediately taken, and a proper and necessary energy been exerted, we should have been able to perform every thing effective to repel and revenge the aggressions of our more hostile foe. But other objects regulated our governmental measures, and by declining a retaliation to an injury, which, for the national honor and national advantage, loudly demanded a most exemplary revenge, we have drawn upon us, in superaddition, the hostile denunciations of another power.

After a review of the measures upon which we have here animadverted, it will appear evident, that we have deserted the old principles of our government, and after a candid consideration of the lamentable consequences of those innovations, to them must be imputed the calamities which have oppressed us. It can now remain no object of enquiry, why we are divided, discontented and miserable. But it remains a subject of disquisition, and lamentation, that, for measures so ruinous, policy so mischievous and contemptible, there still stand forth advocates and defenders; that infatuation should still supply encouragement and assistance, to political folly, mischief and caprice.

Farther progression towards national annihilation is sincerely to be deprecated.—Yet, even in an emergence like the present, it would be cowardice to despair. To use the words of another, upon a similar occasion, "it is not the fault of the disorder but of the physician." It is only by returning to the principles which we have deserted, that we can possess a prospect of our former welfare. When popular infatuation shall no longer remain secure and inactive, whilst the dearest interests of the common-weal are sacrificed, and the constituents of its strength and happiness thrown away at a venture, we shall hail the return of right measures and of restored prosperity. At a period which is to determine the pursuance or discontinuance of our present oppression, the last step of our administration, and which has conduced in a more powerful degree than any other to impair our strength, and render us impotent and contemptible, it should become our aim by every lawful mean, to procure a revocation of those acts, and a change of that system, by which we have been reduced to this deplorable situation. If, notwithstanding, we should still be oppressed by their continuance, some violent convulsion of the state will finally recall to their senses, our political schemers and their infatuated supporters amongst the people.

JULIAN.

November 6, 1808.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Treatment of Americans by the French.

It is high time America should know how her citizens are treated in France. My blood boils in my veins as I listen to the following recital which I here transcribe from the lips of the witnesses themselves. Let the French hirelings who dare still to defend their paymasters in our gazettes, read; and let them tremble too, least an insulted people should restrain their indignation no longer. Let the mob-courting gen. Smith too read; the man who had the effrontery to declare, that if the French should land on our shores as enemies, he would treat them as friends; and who, while proofs are offered of the fact, is still permitted to keep his seat unmolested. But to the facts.

The following statement is given in plain and not exaggerated terms, and in the full belief that it is every syllable strictly true:

Capt. Palmer, of this port (one of my informants) sailed from the Canaries in the ship Mercury, bound to Hamburgh; in the bay of Biscay was boarded by an English letter of marque, treated politely, and permitted to proceed. But on the 27th of January last, he was captured by a [illegible] privateer and carried into Dieppe, [illegible] presumption that he was bound to [illegible]. After the crew had been examined in order to procure evidence of this fact, and it was found that none of them would swear to it since they all knew the destination of the vessel to be Hamburgh, three of them, namely, Adam Wise, the second mate, Isaac Robinson, both Americans, and Henry Fatjotham, a German, were seized and put into a dungeon, and there they were kept for three days and three nights, and supplied with nothing but bread and water all that time, in order to compel them by this species of torture, to perjure themselves, and swear what was wanted of them. While in this confinement, they were offered not only their liberty, if they would swear, but one third of the ship and cargo. They however had the virtue to endure the punishment, to resist the temptation, and despise every threat. At length they were set at liberty. Capt. Palmer was, however, detained from January to August, when his vessel was condemned on another ground, viz. that she had been visited by an English letter of marque; this, it seems, being a ground of condemnation that was not resorted to till latterly; but since it has been taken, condemnations has been going on incessantly, up to the time that he sailed from Havre, (Sept. 12th.)

A fact of no small moment is to be added to this narrative; which is, that during all the time captain Palmer remained at Dieppe, waiting the fate of his ship, tho' he made repeated applications to our ambassador, general Armstrong, by letter, that gentleman never once gave himself the trouble to answer him; and when he at length went up to Paris to see him, he had no other satisfaction than to be told, coldly, the general could not interfere, the ship must be condemned under the Milan decree. Under this decree she was condemned accordingly, and captain Palmer was glad to make his escape and get home; where the only consolation he has, and the only indemnity for being plundered by a foreign piratical government, is to be able to tell his sad tale, and lament that he is an American citizen.

Along with captain Palmer came captain Caleb Hopkins, of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire (my other informant) who sailed from this port for Cherbourg, in the ship Victory, of Portsmouth, and having been captured and sent into England, but not detained, proceeded to his original destination, where he arrived, landed and warehoused his cargo *some days before the Milan decree* had been acted upon, except in the case of the Horizon. Nevertheless the vessel and cargo were seized under the same decree and held for trial. Captain Hopkins then applied to the American ambassador at Paris by letters from Cherbourg, and most earnestly besought him to interfere, or at least to send him a passport, to come to Paris to attempt to recover his ship.

Armstrong, after preserving a perfect silence for many months, at length on the 17th of July last, deigned to write him by his secretary, in which he told him it would be useless to come to Paris; and he had the cruelty to attempt to play off a sarcasm on his wretched countryman, by saying in his letter, which now lies before me, "I would advise you that *Paris is not on the route to L'Orient*, the only port in France from which you can sail for America."

After his vessel was condemned he walked all the way from Cherbourg to Paris, more than 400 miles to see Armstrong personally, and get a passport home. Armstrong asked him *if he had any money to pay for this passport?* The poor man answered no he was not worth a farthing; Armstrong then turned to his secretary, and cut the business short by telling him to grant the man a passport, whenever he produced 12 francs to pay the fees. Capt. Hopkins then went into the street and begged the money of an American whom he had met, with which he went back and bought a *Licence* to return to his native country, pennyless and ruined. And now capt. Hopkins found himself stript of every thing, and nearly reduced to the last desperate resource of great numbers of his countrymen, that of engaging on board a French privateer to keep himself from starving; but accident assisted him and he got a conveyance back in the Hope. These facts I take from himself: to-morrow he sets out for his cheerless home.

If *Captain Smith*, of Philadelphia, who formerly sailed in the employ of John Juhel, commonly known by the name of *Algerine Smith*, (from having been captured and imprisoned five years by the Algerines) has any friends living, wife or children I am prepared to give them some account of his fate. This captain Smith last sailed in his own brig the Hope, and was captured about

...and twenty months ago; his brig was ...n ashore, all his papers lost or destroyed, ...d the monsters who took him made a for... report that he was an Englishman. Be... ...g deprived of his evidence to shew that he ... is a citizen of the U. States, he was hur... ...ed off to the living grave of Americans at ...Arras where he has remained ever since. I ...am authorised to state, that several Ameri... ...ans who knew capt. Smith have been to ...Armstrong and informed him that they knew ...him, that he was an American and belong... ...ed to Philadelphia; but Armstrong only ...swered, let him send home for regular ...papers, and declined to give him any assist... ...ance.

The last case I have to mention is that of *Capt. Waterman*, of this port. Captain Waterman left London on his homeward bound voyage, and was captured by a French privateer in the Bay of Biscay. The privateersman called him up in the night to see his vessel in a blaze, in hopes that he might be provoked to utter some intemperate expression against the French government, but he was on his guard. Having burnt his vessel and destroyed all his papers; they made a report that he was an Englishman. It was in vain that he denied it, and for want of papers which had been taken from him, appealed to some of his crew for evidence. He and all his crew were immediately ordered to the infernal prison at Arras. As they passed by Paris, several American captains went out to see them, some of whom, particularly a capt. Nichols, of Portsmouth, N. H. recognized capt. Waterman as an old acquaintance, and went directly and made application to our Ambassador for his relief. The application however was in vain, Armstrong declined any inteference, and capt. Waterman and all his crew were immured in the prison, where they are at this moment pining in hopeless captivity.

The following facts are added, to shew the indignity and contempt with which our countrymen are treated by the French.—— Captain Palmer one day, it seems, omitted to take off his hat and make his obedience to the French commissary; in the evening he found himself arrested by two soldiers who clapped him in prison, from which he was only released the next morning by the interference of the American consul, but with an assurance, that if he was ever guilty of such insolence again, imprisonment and chains should be his portion till he was sent out of the country. The other fact is still more degrading: On the march of captain Waterman's crew to their gloomy dungeon, the mate of the ship not chusing to walk though a pond of water that lay in his way, went round, for which he was seized by his driver and chained fast to a criminal conducting to the same prison, and thus made to walk through all the mud puddles in the road, to the great diversion of the French guard.

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner of King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and bls.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret } WINES *in order for immediate use.*

Jamaica, WindwardIsland & N. England } RUM *In Hogsheads.*

Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, in kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.
Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat, Flour, for family use,
November 4. d

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

☞ Our paper will be issued early to-morrow morning, for the purpose of laying the President's Message before our readers as soon as possible.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, *November 7.*

This day, pursuant to adjournment, both houses of congress convened—present, in the house of representatives, 88 members, which being sufficient to constitute a quorum, the house proceeded to business.

A message from the the senate was received, informing that that body had formed a quorum.

A committee was appointed to wait on the president, in conjunction with one from the senate, and inform him that there was a quorum of both houses assembled. The committee soon after returned and reported that the president would, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, make a communication to congress in writing.

The house then adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. John Petis, mate of the brig Juliana, capt. Lee, of this port, that was taken by the French and sunk, informs us, that he learned from the officers of the French brig, that they had orders to burn, sink, or destroy all American vessels they fell in with; that capt. Lee, his officers and men, were plundered of all their clothes and money—that they took from our informant 17 doubloons—that the Juliana had on board 140 puncheons of rum when she went down, which was consigned to Hall & Hull, and others of this city—that they threatened to put our informant in irons, and damned Thomas Jefferson in the most wanton manner. The brig Jane, of Portsmouth, which they sent home with the Juliana's crew, was robbed of every thing—they took from the sailors every article of clothing and money, burnt the cabin doors, stove her lockers, broke the looking-glasses, cut away the main stay-sail, took her provisions except about 40 wt. of meat, and 20 weight bread, and left her a mere wreck. They also stove 25 puncheons of rum that was on board the Jane. [*N. Y. paper.*]

A CAT-FISH of an almost incredeble size was caught this morning by the U. States' soldiers stationed at the magazine, opposite this city; it measured 13 1-2 inches between the eyes, 3 feet 3 3-4 inches round the back part of the head, and weighed 127 pounds!

[*New Orleans paper.*

A leap for liberty—A few days ago a negro jumped from the roof of the gaol in the city of Hudson, a height of about 30 feet in order to make his escape, and ran a considerable distance before he was overtaken.—The print of the fellow's feet made in the dry gravel where he struck, reminds us of a Rhode Island story of a man who undertook to *fly* from a vessel's mast, but proceeded horizontally a very short distance only and fell upon deck. When he had recovered his breath and strength sufficient to speak, he grunted out, "*Flying* is nothing at all, but *lighting* is the devil itself."

[*Hudson Bee.*

At the late Lancaster assizes several persons were indicted for having with divers other persons, riotously assembled at Rochdale, and burnt the prison there. These persons wanted to have an advance of wages, and were in hopes of gaining their end by violent means. One of them whose name is J. Shepherd, and who was proved to be one of the most active of the rioters, was found guilty. Sentence has not yet been passed upon him. Shepherd and most of the other rioters were weavers.

London paper.

Mr. Cheetham, Editor of the "American Citizen" at New-York, has been of unspeakable service to the democratic party, as one of their best informed and most able writers. But having preferred Governor Clinton to Mr Madison, he was denounced, most outrageously, by the friends of Mr. M.—Provoked beyond further forbearance, he makes this solemn and deliberate declaration:

From the American Citizen.

"I feel no hesitation in asserting that the "honor of the country is about to be sacri- "ficed TO ELEVATE MR. MADISON "TO THE PRESIDENCY. Whether this "deed be done by Mr. Jefferson or by Mr. "Madison, or by both, is of no moment for "enquiry: in either case the honor of the "nation is gone."

The Collector at Burlington, Vermont, is said to have lately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, an account for 35,000 dollars, for enforcing the Embargo. Report adds, that this was objected to, and the collector, in consequence, discharged the drafted militia.

The Acorn, Folger, of Boston, has been condemned in France. There are reports concerning this case unfavorable to our minister at Paris.—*Palladium.*

Post Offices.—On the first January, 1808, there were *nineteen hundred and twenty-four* Post-Offices established in the United States; of these, *two hundred and thirty eight* were in Massachusetts; and the mail is carried from Passamaquoddy, in the district of Maine, to Oppeloosee, in Orleans territory, a distance of *twenty-three hundred and twenty-five miles.*

THE CHOICE.

Utrum accipe horum navis.

High, from his imperial throne,
Done at Bayonne,
The wonder-working NAPPY,
Anxious, forsooth, to make *his* Spaniards happy,
Even as his slaves at home, and just as free,
Let loose a king demolishing Decree.

Spaniards! 'tis ruled by me and fate,
That *I* alone can save your state;
Charles and your Monarch late
Confess sincerely, without feigning,
They've ta'en a great dislike to reigning.
Then let the united voice
Now proclaim the nation's choice;
Then make your choice—the terms we give
Hear, my beloved, hear—
These fetters on your *hands* receive,
Or—in your *hearts* this spear.

"Is then the contest o'er," they cried,
And lie we at your feet;
And dare you vauntingly decide
The fortunes such a cause shall meet!
Can we forget our old renown,
The good old times of victory,
And yield an independent Crown,
Our ancient Laws and Liberty!
Shall thus thy fell-destroying hand
Pass unresisted o'er our native land,
High-blooded Spain and all her Thrones thy prey
Fall prostrate and adore thy *mushroom* sway!
No! We'll revive our old renown,
The good old times of victory,
Preserve an independent Crown,
Our ancient Laws and Liberty,
And when thy slaves of France
On freedom's fiery sons advance,
Then will we show
This vaporing foe,
That in the cause of Spain
Spaniards are more than men;
Nerves of steel and souls of flame,
Burning to vindicate her ancient fame,
Or sleep in honorable graves,
And leave her sons the riches of a name
Dearer than all her Indies boast;
More glorious than a countless host
Of titled Tytants and of ribbon'd Slaves.

Then, Despot! hear our nation's voice,
And let high-blooded Spain rejoice—
Her sons will make a SPANIARD'S CHOICE,
Live free or perish gloriously.

And when, proud day for Spain, that day
Shall come, when thro' thy proud array
Our swords shall mow a freeman's way,
Vanquish victoriously,
Then, as they lie in death's cold grasp,
We cry—"OUR CHOICE IS MADE;"
Our hands the sabre's hilt shall clasp—
Their hearts shall feel the blade.

DIED, on Friday morning last, Mrs. *Susannah Millan*, wife of Thomas Millan, esquire, of Fairfax. In the amiable characters of wife, mother, and friend, Mrs. M. shone conspicuous; and the bright assurance she felt of an interest in the redemption of Christ, enabled her to support a long and painful illness with unusual fortitude and patience. Mrs. M. has left an affectionate husband, an amiable family of children, and a numerous connection and acquaintance, to deplore her loss.

"Her heart it harbored, to the latest hour,
That love of Christ, in all its quick'ning pow'r
—And lips unstain'd, by folly or by strife,
Whose wisdom, drawn from the deep well of life,
Tastes of its healthful origin, and flows,
A Jourdan for th' ablution of our woes."

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
November 5, 1808.

ORDERED, That William Rhodes and John Cohagan be a committee to have the Old Powder House, standing at the intersection of Fayette and Queen streets, sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and that the purchaser be obliged to remove the same by the 1st day of January, 1809.

Jas. M. M'Rea.

The subscriber having rented the Tavern lately occupied by Flemon Pattison, in Waterford, at the sign of the Buck, respectfully informs the public in general, that he has laid in an assortment of good Liquors, and every other article necessary for carrying on said business in the best manner, for the accommodation of his customers. Also, good stables and hay, and a good hostler. He flatters himself from his unremitted attention, to gain the confidence of all who may be pleased to give him their custom.

He still continues to carry on the Saddlers' business, in his shop opposite to John Williams's store.

Joseph Talbott.
Waterford, Nov. 7. 3t

A BALL.

MR. GENERES has the honor to inform the gentlemen of Alexandria that his BALLS will commence on *Thursday next*, the 10th inst. and will continue once a fortnight during the season
November 7. 3t

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.
October 19 d

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.
October 6. 3tawtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of South's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brafhears.
Executors of James Russel.
November 4 eo8

TO LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, on King street, next door to the Washington Tavern. For terms apply to

John Janney.
September 28. law6t

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

SALT AFLOAT.

The CARGO of the brig Only Son, capt. Nickerson from Boston;

CONSISTING OF

5000 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt,
5000 lbs Green Coffee,
80 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
300 reams Wrapping Paper,
10 barrels Fall Mackarell,
3 trunks ladies' Morocco Shoes & Slippers of a superior quality,
3 trunks do. men's coarse and fine Shoes.

Also in Store,

40 hogsheads retailing Molases,
15 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
Cogniac Brandy,
20 barrels No 1 Beef,
100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
100 do. Brown Soap,
50 do. Chocolate,
1000 Sides Red Soal Leather,
20 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
100 pieces Ravens Duck,
2 bales Negro Cotton,
10 cases Cotton and Wool Cards,
500 pair Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of a superior quality,
200 pair Men's Coarse Shoes,
1 cask Lemon Juice.

Lawrason & Fowle.

October 27. eo3w

NO APOLOGY

Will be necessary to offer the public for putting off the drawing of the

Trinity Church Lottery,

As is sometimes the case with other Lotteries.

G. & R. WAITE,

Assure the public that the drawing of the above Lottery will positively take place on the first day of November next, and be continued at the rate of 2000 tickets per week, till completed, and under no pretence whatever, will the drawing be delayed—G. & R. Waite also deem it necessary to acquaint the public that they never have, nor never will publicly advertise the sale of Tickets in any Lottery but of such as they can confidently recommend for punctuality of drawing—the late St. Mary's College Lottery, and the present Trinity Church Lottery, are the only two lotteries southward of New York, that the above firm have yet had any concern in—and they trust the Trinity Church Lottery will be entitled to the same credit for punctuality as was the late St. Mary's College Lottery.

TICKETS,

Halves, Quarters, and Eights,

IN THE

TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY,

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE's

Truly-Fortunate Lottery Office, corner of Charles and Market-streets Baltimore;

AND AT

J. MARCH's Book-store Georgetown.

Where was sold in the late St, Mary's College Lottery, the following capital prizes—viz:

6974 $30,000—15564, 15.000 do—7001, 10,000 do—6977, 5,000 do—14425, 1,500 do—19894, 1.500 do—7440, 1,500 do—1738, 1,500 do—1525, 1,500 do—18702, 1,000 do—13227, 1000 do—5538, 1,000 do—19078 1,000 do—13583, 500 do—8321, 500 do—14424, 500 do—16502, 500 do—20718, 500 do—21076, 500 do.

Bank Notes

Of every description taken in payment for Tickets and Shares; Kentucky, S. Carolina, and Ohio excepted. Tickets examined *gratis*, and *cash* advanced for prizes as soon as drawn by

☞ Present price of Tickets, $5 1/2

Joseph Milligan,

At J. MARCH's Book-Store Geoogetown.

Oct. 27. co6t.

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, Junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,

Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.

October 19. 3taw6w

SHAD & HERRING TWINE.

Three Casks and two Bales for sale for cash, or notes at 60 days—by

Charles Bennett.

Oct. 7. eo3w.

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,

Executor of John Watts.

September 22. 3taw8w

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
2 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
34 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

90 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in Francea nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18, d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 136 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	3000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do.— 4000
1 of 200 do do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m3aw3m